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"was found under the husk of an ear of corn. I found twenty about one ear, and have seen them about corn in several places in this garden. Several were found with their heads buried to the bottom of a kernel of corn, and bodies standing out from the ear. I think it is the same insect as is found in Pittsfield, South Hadley, Newton, Conway and other places, and called the 'corn bug' in our papers."

ANTHROPOLOGY.¹

CRANIA UTILIZED AS CINERARY URNS IN A BURIAL MOUND IN FLORIDA.—In opening a burial mound at Cade's Pond, a small body of water situated about two miles northeastward of Santa Fe Lake, Florida, the writer found two instances of cremation, in each of which the skull of the subject, which was unconsumed, was used as the depository of his ashes. The mound contained besides a large number of human burials, the bones being much decayed. With them were deposited a great number of vessels of pottery, many of which are painted in brilliant colors, chiefly red, yellow and brown, and some of them ornamented with indented patterns, displaying not a little skill in the ceramic art, though they are reduced to fragments. The first of the skulls referred to was exhumed at a depth of two and a half feet. It rested on its apex (base uppermost), and was filled with fragments of half-incinerated human bones mingled with dark-colored dust, and the sand which invariably sifts into crania under such circumstances. Immediately beneath the skull lay the greater part of a human tibia presenting the peculiar compression known as platycnemism to the degree of affording a latitudinal index of .512; while beneath and surrounding it lay the fragments of a large number of other human bones, probably constituting an entire individual.

In the second instance of this peculiar mode in cremation, the cranium was discovered on nearly the opposite side of the mound, at a depth of two feet, and, like the former, resting on its apex. It was filled with a black mass—the *residuum* of burnt human bones mingled with sand. At three feet to the eastward lay the shaft of a flattened tibia which presents the latitudinal index of .527. Both the skulls were free from all action of fire, and though subsequently crumbling to pieces on their removal, the writer had opportunity to observe their strong resemblance to the small orthocephalic crania which he had exhumed from mounds in Michigan. The same resemblance was perceptible in the other crania belonging to this mound. The small, narrow, retreating frontal, prominent parietal protuberances, rather protuberant occipital, which was not in the least compressed, the well-defined supraciliary ridges, and the superior border of the orbits presenting a quadrilateral outline, were all particularly noticed. The lower facial bones including the maxillaries were wanting.

¹Edited by Prof. ORIS T. MASON, Columbian College, Washington, D. C.

On consulting such works as are accessible to him, the writer finds no mention of any similar relics having been discovered in mounds in Florida or elsewhere. For further particulars reference may be had to a paper on the subject read before the St. Louis meeting of the American Association, August, 1878.—*Henry Gillman, Waldo, Florida.*

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NEWS.—The eleventh annual report of the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology is the most important contribution to anthropology that has appeared during the year, either in this country or in Europe. The Trustees having completed the new building for the museum, the inaugural exercises are fully reported in the volume. The titles of the scientific papers are: Second Report of the Implements found in the Glacial Drift of New Jersey, by C. C. Abbott; The Method of Manufacture of Several Articles by the former Indians of Southern California, by Paul Schumacher; Cave Dwellings in Utah, by Edward Palmer; The Manufacture of Soapstone Pots by the Indians of New England, by F. W. Putnam; Notes on a Collection from an Ancient Cemetery in Southern Peru, by John H. Blake; Archæological Explorations in Tennessee, by F. W. Putnam; Observations on the Crania from the Stone Graves in Tennessee, by Lucien Carr; On the Tenure of Land among the Ancient Mexicans, by Ad. F. Bandelier. The paper of Mr. Abbott is a continuation of the one contributed to Vol. X upon the evidences of the pre-glacial, or intraglacial existence of man in New Jersey. Whatever may be the true interpretation of the facts set forth by Mr. Abbott, we are confident that the day has gone by when evidence of this kind will not receive a patient and unprejudiced hearing. Two separate questions spring out of these researches, viz.: whether the implements are of human manufacture, and whether the beds in which they lie are related to the so-called Glacial Age. The explorations of Mr. Putnam, in Tennessee, were crowned with signal success, and the construction of the mounds and graves, together with the contents human and depository, have enabled him to classify the people who constructed them and lie buried in them. The supplementary article by Mr. Carr upon the crania adds greatly to the value of Mr. Putnam's paper. The contribution of Mr. Bandelier is supplementary to his paper on the Art and Mode of Warfare of the Ancient Mexicans in Report X. The author belongs to the Morgan school of critics, holding that the descriptions of the chroniclers of the sixteenth century interpreted savage society in the light and language of their own countries. The author exceeds Mr. Morgan in the justice of his appreciation of the motives of the old authorities. His command of authorities is immense; but his use of them is often painful to the reader, as for instance his reference to Sr. Icazbalceta's "*Col. de Documentos*," and other rare and precious works,

the only copies of which in the United States perhaps are in the private library of Mr. Bandelier. The conclusions of the paper are :

1. The notion of abstract ownership of the soil, either by a nation or State, or by the head of its government, or by individuals, was unknown to the ancient Mexicans.

2. Definite possessory rights was vested in the kinships composing the tribe ; but the idea of sale, barter, or conveyance or alienation of such by the kin had not been conceived.

3. Individuals, whatever might be their position or office, without any exception, held but the right to use certain defined lots for their sustenance, which right, although hereditary in the male line, was nevertheless limited to the conditions of residence within the area held by the kin, and of cultivation either by or in the name of him to whom the said lots were assigned.

4. No possessory rights to land were attached to any office or chieftaincy. As members of a kin, each chief had the use of a certain lot, which he could rent or farm to others, for his benefit.

5. For the requirements of tribal business and of the governmental features of the kinship (public hospitality included) certain tracts were set apart as official lands, out of which the official households were supplied and sustained ; but these lands and their products were totally independent from the persons or families of the chiefs themselves.

6. Conquest of any tribe by the Mexicans was not followed by annexation of that tribe's territory, nor by an apportionment of its soil among the conquerors. Tribute was enacted, and for the purpose of raising that tribute (in part) special tracts were set off, the crops of which were gathered for the storehouses of Mexico.

7. Consequently, as our previous investigation (of the warlike institutions and customs of the ancient Mexicans) have disproved the generally received notion of a military despotism prevailing among them, so the results of this review of tenure and distribution of lands tended to establish, "that the principle and institution of feudality did not exist in aboriginal Mexico."

In *Nature*, for August 22d, is a review, by Mr. W. B. Dawkins, of a work entitled, "British Barrows ; a record of the examination of Sepulchral Mounds in various parts of England, by William Greenwell, M.A., F.S.A., together with Description of Figures of Skulls, General Remarks, Prehistoric Crania and an Appendix. By George Rolleston, M.D., F.R.S. The observations of Mr. Dawkins are so practical, and the results resemble so nearly many of our own remains that we give a lengthy extract from his review :

"The barrows vary in size and shape very much as the graves and tombs in our own graveyards, where the rich man's memory is preserved by the large mausoleum, while the poor man's resting place is marked merely by the little mound of earth, soon to be lost in the general surface. Those in the Yorkshire wolds are

either circular or 'long,' the former being the more abundant, and are frequently surrounded by a *ramp* or a ditch. In some cases this was within the base of the barrow, and very generally it was incomplete. 'This very remarkable feature,' writes Mr. Greenwell, 'in connection with the inclosing circles, is also found to occur in the case of other remains which belong to the same period and people as the barrow. The sculptured markings engraved upon rocks, and also upon stones forming the covers of urns or cists, consist in the main of two types, cup-shaped hollows and circles, more or less in number, surrounding in most cases a central cup. In almost every instance the circle is imperfect, its continuity being sometimes broken by a duct leading out from the central cup; at other times by the hollowed line of the circle stopping short when about to join at each end. The connection of the sculptured stones, if so they may be termed, with places of sepulture brings them at once into close relationship with the inclosing circles of barrows, and it is scarcely possible to imagine but that the same idea, whatever that may have been, is signified by the incomplete circle in both cases. The rings of gold and bronze, of various shapes, some of which in their construction show that the penannular form is not caused by the requirements of their use, appear to represent the same incomplete circle. In fact, if some of the gold rings were figured upon stone they would appear in the very similitude of the circular rock sculptures.' Our author suggests that it may have been intended to prevent the exit of the spirits of those buried, though in that case it is hard to see why the spirit should not have found its way out through the opening. It seems more probable that if the barrow represented the hut inhabited by the living that the circle round it would represent the trench, or the inclosure of the hut, and that this would necessarily be incomplete to allow of access to the habitation. The dead were buried in the barrows of the wolds, very generally in the condition and clothing in which they died, the proportion of cases of inhumation to those of cremation being as 301 to 378, or about 80 per cent. In all probability both customs were carried on simultaneously, as was the case in ancient Rome, where, however, inhumation was mainly confined to the lower classes. Where inhumation had been practiced the body was buried in the crouching position in which life had departed, and which would be natural where the sleeping place was not well protected against the cold, and the covering was scanty. This interpretation, due to the ingenuity of Mr. Evans, is most likely true. The burnt and broken bones of various animals used for food, in the barrow, are probably the remains of funeral feasts, held at the time of the interment, or from time to time afterwards, or they may be the remains of food offered to the dead. Splinters and various manufactured implements of flint and fragments of pottery also occur sometimes in

great abundance, and probably symbolize some religious idea. Fragments of flint were used in interment at least as late as the fourth and fifth century after Christ in this country; for they were found in considerable quantities inside the oaken coffins in the Romano-British cemetery, referable to the above date, explored at Hardham, Sussex, in 1866. Where cremation was practiced, the funeral pile was sometimes kindled upon the spot, which was afterwards occupied by the barrow, but at other times the ashes of the dead were collected and deposited somewhere else. In several barrows curious perforated vessels of pottery, or 'incense cups' were met with, which may have been used to convey the sacred fire to the pile. The ashes of the dead were placed in urns sometimes highly ornamented, and those things which delighted the dead most, or were most useful to him, were deposited in the tomb. Flint scrapers, flakes, arrow-heads, beads, hammer axes, celts, domestic pottery and a few bronze articles. The number of objects buried in each barrow varied according to the wealth of the dead and the estimation in which he was held by the survivors.

"The animal remains in these barrows proved that the ancient inhabitants of the wolds were no rude savages, living mainly on the chase. They possessed flocks and herds, consisting of well known domestic breeds—the small Celtic short-horn, now represented by the mountain cattle of Wales and Scotland, the pig, the horned sheep or goat, the horse and the dog, the two last being the rarest. They also ate venison of the stag (*Cervus elaphus*). Their place in the archæological scale of culture is fixed by the few and simple forms of bronze articles in the barrows. The simple wedge-shaped axe and the short, broad dagger, in association with various articles of stone, coupled with the absence of the higher bronze types, such as the sword. They belonged to the early bronze age. The absence of the sword is also noticed in the tumuli of France, referred by M. Chantre to the same horizon. At this time the knowledge of bronze was gradually finding its way northwards from the Mediterranean centres, and the simpler forms preceded the more complex and elaborate.

"Nor are we left in doubt as to the ethnical relations of these ancient Yorkshiremen. Prof. Rolleston's elaborate examination of the crania and skeletons reveals the fact that two types, the small long-headed "Iberian" and the tall, robust round-heads, or "Celtic," which have been traced by Thurman, Huxley, Busk and myself, from Scotland to the Mediterranean, and from the Rhine to the Pillars of Hercules, occur in the round barrows side by side in intimate association. The former of these 'the Silurians' of Prof. Rolleston, is considered in this work as the older of the two. According to Dr. Thurman it was dormant in Britain in the neolithic age, at the close of which it was invaded by the

"Celtic" or "Cimbric" of Prof. Rolleston. The truth of this view is confirmed by the fact that the dead of these two races rest peacefully together in the round barrows of the wolds referable to the early bronze age.

"In concluding this review it remains merely to say that this valuable work fills a void in the archæological record of Great Britain, and it contains a larger mass of accurately observed facts than any book hitherto published relating to the bronze age in this country."

Rev. Stephen Bowers, Ph.D., is continuing his explorations in Southern California this summer, with head-quarters at Santa Barbara. His researches fully sustain Mr. Stephen Powers' estimate of the vast number of aborigines once inhabiting the Pacific coast. Between Point Rincon and Point Conception, a distance of seventy miles along the coast, Mr. Bowers has explored nearly seventy (70) Pueblos or sites of old Indian towns, and about thirty on the Santa Inez river. In one burial place on this river he obtained 240 fine specimens consisting of mortars and pestles of sand-stone; bowls, pipes and "charms" of serpentine; ollas and tortilla stones of crystallized talc; spear-points and arrow-heads manufactured from chert, etc., etc. Besides these specimens he obtained nearly half a bushel of beads and ornaments from stone, bone and shells. Near Guadaloupe Mr. Bowers obtained from a single pueblo over 1800 specimens in stone. These consisted of bowls and pestles from granite, sand-stone and serpentine; maho stones used in grinding; balls, knives, drills, tools, spear-points, arrow-heads, scrapers, etc., from chert; sinkers finely wrought from serpentine and talc, etc., etc. Dr. Bowers and his wife discovered these antiquities on the mainland nearly four years ago, since which they have shipped several tons of fine specimens to enrich the National Museum. Mrs. Bowers accompanies her husband in all his researches, and is herself an indefatigable collector.

Attention is called to the following titles: Folk-lore on Wells and Water, A. Fraser, *Celtic Magazine*, August 8; Japanese Mythology and Religious Worship of the Ancients, *Westminster Review*, July; Mound Builders, were they Egyptians, and did they occupy the State of New York, *Mag. of Am. Hist.*, September; Palæographie Américaine. Dichiffrement de l'Ecriture Maya, H. de Charency, *Annales Philosophie Chiétienne*, July 14; A Comparison of the Pueblo Pottery with Egyptian and Grecian Ceramics, A. S. Barber, *American Antiquarian*, I, 2, July; Brewing in Japan, *Nature*, September 12th.

FOREIGN.—The Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland has lately devoted a whole session to the discussion of the antiquity of man. Professor Boyd Dawkins read on this occasion a long paper on the caves of Great Britain, among which he selected those of Cresswell as typical examples. In these caves, Robin

Hood's and Church Hole, palæolithic utensils have been found in corresponding situations. The bottom of the caves is covered with a layer of light-colored sand, doubtless the result of the decomposition of the rock. Next follows a stratum of red sand and clay of about three feet thickness, containing fragments of stones and bones of extinct animals, usually broken and gnawed by hyenas which had brought them to their dens. The sand and the clay bear witness to inundations which reached a height of at least twenty feet above the present water-level. The osseous remains belong to the following species: Lion, spotted hyena, fox, wolf, bear, reindeer, Irish stag, aurochs, horse, rhinoceros, mammoth, and hare. The presence of man is revealed by some rudely worked quartzite flakes, which suffice to demonstrate that savages of a very low order contended from time to time for the possession of the caves with hyenas, which came back again when the human occupants had left. The association of these heterogeneous *débris* in this deposit is thus accounted for. It was covered by a stratum of red, loamy earth, the upper portion of which passed over into a calcareous breccia. Here numerous fragments of bones, either gnawed by hyenas, or broken and scratched by man, was intermingled with charcoal and calcined bones, and with implements of quartzite and flint representing forms known in Great Britain and on the Continent. Some were identical with those found in the gravel-beds of Brandon, Bedford and Hoxne, and of Saint-Acheul and Toulouse. All these occur associated with the remains of the mammoth, the reindeer and rhinoceros. The layer enclosed flakes, blades, scrapers, perforators and spear-heads resembling those of Solutré. There were also awls and needles of bone, and with the worked bones was found a rounded and polished piece of a rib on which an outline drawing of a horse is traced. This specimen reminds one of similar discoveries in French and Swiss caves. The fauna comprises the following species: *Machairodus*, lion, wild-cat, leopard, spotted hyena, fox, wolf, bear, reindeer, Irish stag, aurochs, horse, rhinoceros, mammoth and hare. A crust of stalagmite, about a foot in thickness, rested upon this layer. The distribution of the objects found in the Creswell caves points to three successive periods of human occupancy. The red sand contained a few rude implements of quartzite. In the lower deposit of the red loamy earth the chipped objects consisted of quartzite and flint, the latter occurring not nearer than forty miles from this locality. In the upper part of the same layer quartzite disappears almost entirely, and is replaced by numerous flint implements. Here was also found the engraving of a horse, and by far the greater number of bone tools. Such a successive series, Professor Dawkins thinks, has not yet been met with either in England or on the Continent. It shows a marked progress in the mechanical arts of the cave-dwellers, while the fauna has remained unchanged.

Professor Dawkins drew particular attention to the promiscuous character of the bones found in palæolithic cave-deposits. These bones belong to extinct or still living northern and tropical animals, and to such as pertain by their nature to moderate climates. In explanation of this fact he says: "There existed in those times a vast continent contiguous to Africa, and stretching as far as the extreme limits of Ireland and Scotland. In summer the lion, sabre-toothed tiger, spotted hyena and hippopotamus went northward, while during winter the reindeer, musk-ox, lemming, tailless hare, glutton and Arctic fox sought refuge in the South." The mixed bones of these animals, he states, show no difference in their chemical composition, which certainly would not be the case if long periods had intervened between the time of their existence. The views of Mr. James Geikie, as given in his "Great Ice Age," were strongly opposed by the lecturer. The May number of the *Matériaux pour L'Histoire Primitve et Naturelle de L'Homme* contains a long and highly illustrated review of the splendid work by Mr. Ernest Chantre, relating to the Bronze Age of the Rhône district. A copy of the large map accompanying that work is presented to the readers of the *Matériaux*. This map embraces France and the adjacent parts of Germany and Switzerland. All points of archæological interest, such as caves, palafittes, tumuli, dolmens, etc., are indicated on it by different signs, denoting by their colors the probable age to which each locality pertains.

The Proceedings of the Berlin Anthropological Society for 1877 (*Verhandlungen der Berliner Anthropologischen Gesellschaft*) were lately received. On the 7th of April the Anthropological Society, in conjunction with the Geographical Society of the same city, gave a reception to the Emperor of Brazil. On this occasion Professor Virchow delivered a long and interesting address on the anthropology of America. A translation into English would be very desirable.

GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

THE REPTILES OF THE UPPER JURASSIC OF THE NORTH OF FRANCE.—Dr. H. E. Sauvage has described in the *Bulletin* of the Geological Society of France a description of some bones of the limbs of a Sauropterygian reptile, which he refers to the genus *Polycotylus*, under the name of *P. suprajurensis*. A Dinosaurian of the same horizon he refers to the genus *Iguanodon*, under the name of *I. precursor*. Dr. Sauvage adds to the list the previously known species, *Megalosaurus insignis* Desl., *Omosaurus armatus* Ow., and *Bothriospondylus suffossus* Ow., all *Dinosauria*. He obtains *Megalosaurus*-like teeth from the Gault of the Meuse and of Ardennes.

A QUATERNARY CAMEL FROM ROUMANIA.—Professor Stephanesco, of Belgrade, recently communicated to the Geological